THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1832. NO. 67.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT.
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves, under the firm of SPIERS & RENFREW, for the purpose of building *STEAM ENGINES and TURNING LATHES*. Also, making Screw Stocks, Taps, and doing Turning, and Machine and Job Work generally.

They have rented that shop, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, formerly occupied by Francis Pratt, and are ready to execute any orders that they may be favored with.

GEORGE SPIERS,
JOHN RENFREW.
February 21, 1832.—2w3m

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully.

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE.

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.
February 7, 1832.—2w3m

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to setile the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street.

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS; among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs; *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; English and Fancy Dunstables; Ladies' and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAKE-NECK, ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken an office, No. 36 Patterson's Buildings, Saint Clair street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured; loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

Pittsburgh, March 2.—3mo.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
March 9, 1832.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one: the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED.

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

March 10—tf.

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,

Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh.
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
March 27, 1832.—6m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

A COMPLETE Assortment, from the established Manufactory of James Smith & Co., Leicester, Mass., is offered for sale, *(at lower prices than ever sold in this city.)* by the subscribers, their sole Agents.

McKEE, CLARKE & CO.
April 24, 1832.—2m. 39 Water street.

CITY BATHS,

Corner of Market and Second streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that the above establishment has been newly fitted up, and is now open for visitors. He also takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the favors of a liberal public. *J. B. VASHON.*
April 27.—2m.

TOBACCO.

30 HHDS. New Leaf TOBACCO;
150,000 Common CIGARS.
For sale by M. ATWOOD,
April 20. No. 84 Front street.

REMOVAL.

L. & P. PETERSON have removed to No. 45, Front street, next door to C. Gleim's Tavern, and near the Post Office, on Second street. April 20—6w.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.
April 20—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

☞The Beaver Argus will publish the above for 6 months, unless previously discontinued, and charge this office.
May 4, 1832—6mo.

THE FRENCH FIRE KING, M. CHABERT'S

TAPUYAS ELIXIR,

AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE FOR THE

TOOTH ACHE.

THERE was never, perhaps, any compound which deserved more the epithet of specific. The celebrity it has acquired in this country and Europe, has ranked it amongst the valuable remedies in the art of curing, in a few seconds, the most obstinate and acute pain. Its efficacy against SCURVY, without being so quick, is not less certain and powerful.

☞*For sale, by special appointment, only by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street, who are Agents for M. Chabert.* May 4—6t

Piano Forte Instruction.

MISS CRUMPTON proposes giving lessons upon the Piano Forte, to a limited number of young ladies, and hopes, by constant and unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Application to be made at Miss Crumpton's residence, No. 132 Penn street, above Hand street, where terms, &c. will be made known.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—3m

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.
Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
May 4—tf

EXCHANGE.

NOTES of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleaveland, are received at this office at 2 per cent; Geauga, 2; Muskingum, 1½; New York, generally, 1@2 per cent.

Wanted, Gold of every description.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
April 17

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorising the Mayor to borrow the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for supplying the City with Water.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled. That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to borrow, on loan, any sum of money not exceeding *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, and to issue, therefor, certificates under the seal of the corporation of five hundred dollars each, bearing an interest of not more than five per cent. per annum.—Which interest shall be made payable half yearly at the Bank of Pittsburgh, except so much as may be borrowed or held by transfer in Philadelphia; the interest on which shall be paid semi-annually at the Schuylkill Bank, in the city of Philadelphia.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the certificates issued shall be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Treasurer; and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorneys, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsements thereon, at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city for the time being, or at the Schuylkill Bank, in the presence of the Cashier thereof; and shall not be paid or reduced by the city, except with the consent of the holder thereof, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the city Treasurer and applied by him exclusively to the payment of warrants drawn for the purpose of defraying the expense of supplying the city with water.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the city be, and they are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sums hereby authorised to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1832.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
SAM'L H. SCOTT, Cl'k Select Council.
May 4, 1832—3t

POETRY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which says, the Edinburgh Review is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the odes of Louis de Leon.

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake
To see how soon
Life, like its glories fade away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day—
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be
That into one engulphing sea
Are doomed to fall.
The sea of death, whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulet's glide,
To that sad wave----
Death levels property and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place!
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all those glittering toys are brought,
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here?
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear!

Long ere the damp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away,
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurns decay,
The step that rolled so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and wo
When age comes on.

REPORT ON THE TARIFF.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.

Treasury Department, April 27, 1832.

SIR:—In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to certain manufactures in the United States, and to communicate the same to the House, with such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff, and with such a tariff of duties on imports, as in his opinion may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest; the undersigned has the honor to report, that, for the purpose of effectually complying with the presumed object of the House, as soon as proper agents could be selected, he addressed circulars (a copy of which is now transmitted) to gentlemen in the States north of the Potomac, and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desired, and also sought personal conferences with eminent manufacturers and other gentlemen acquainted with the subject.

Some of those, however, who had been selected as agents, declined acting; and owing to that and other causes; with which it is not necessary to trouble the House, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department than was anticipated. The importance of dispatch was fully appreciated, but until the returns could be received to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called for by the House, he did not deem himself authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to come in, and have yet been only partially received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the House, the undersigned has the honor to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to transmit others as they may be received at the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of the House as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate his own suggestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform; he is profoundly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand; and he has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every honest effort for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more complicate subject. The impost system of the United States has been, for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to those important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the House, a labor of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye; that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations, and in the belief that, by their resolutions, the House, has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles comprehended in the existing tariff, the undersigned has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honor to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompanying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called upon to make in a definitive and intelligible shape; and while looking to the patriotic object of the resolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the scheme now presented, he will derive no less gratification if that object can be better attained by any other plan which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, from and after the 3d of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate which was presented to the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be raised into the Treasury from customs, in the year 1832, was founded, chiefly, upon the importations of the year 1831: and, as the receipts from that source will not be greater than may be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be materially, if at all, reduced, consistently with that object, earlier than the period indicated.

If the duties be reduced, as proposed in the bill to take effect in March, 1833, the amount, which, according to the principles adopted in forming the estimates for 1832, may be estimated as the receipts from the customs in 1833, will be about $18,000,000, which sum, after providing for the payment of the debt in that year, would leave, for all other objects, $15,500,000.

Should the public expenditures amount to $15,000,000, after the payment of the debt in 1833, there would be a surplus in that year of only $3,500,000.

No allowance, however, is made in this estimate for the effects of a diminished importation, or an unusual re-exporation of those articles which may be included in the reduced tariff, and might not be necessary for the consumption of the country before the reduced tariff should go into operation. Yet, however equally a prospective reduction may enable the importers to adjust the supply to the demand, it is believed that a considerable reduction should be made for these contingencies. It is doubtful whether they would leave any surplus, but, if any, a small one. And, in carrying into effect a great change like this, it would be imprudent to incur the risk of a scanty or defective revenue, merely to avoid the chance of a small surplus.

If a reduction of $10,000,000, or upwards, should be made, to go into operation immediately, it would effect not only the revenue, but that which has already accrued, and which forms the chief basis of the receipts into the Treasury during the present year. Whatever amount, receivable from the customs in this year, may be now in bond, it cannot be doubted, that before those bonds become due, a re-exportation would take place of all such articles as should be included in the reduced tariff, and be in a situation to entitle them to debenture. Such articles could not enter into competition with those imported under the reduced tariff, and would necessarily be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time for the reduction to go into operation; the advantage which all parties interested—the producer, manufacturer, importer, consumer—would derive from timely notice of any important changes in the rates of duty, is a consideration, which, also, ought not to be overlooked.

For the objects mainly intended to be provided for, an annual revenue of $15,000,000 is estimated to be necessary. Of this amount, until Congress shall otherwise determine, the sum of $3,000,000 may be estimated to be received from the public lands. Should Congress hereafter determine to dispense with this source of revenue, any deficiency thereby occasioned may readily be raised by a small augmentation of the duties proposed by the bill upon the class of articles which are taxed solely for the purposes of revenue, or may be distributed among the whole.

The remaining $12,000,000 it is proposed to raise exclusively from duties on imports, in the manner particularly provided in the bill. It is estimated, by this mode, the whole annual revenue from customs, calculated upon the importations of the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, after deducting re-exportations, will be reduced more than $10,000,000; and, upon that portion of them commonly called protected articles, more than $3,000,000: and, also, that the rate of the whole duty from customs, calculated upon the cost of the imported merchandise in the same year, exclusive of all charges, will be reduced from about forty-five per cent. to about twenty-seven per cent. The difference, however, between the rate of duties since 1830, and that under the bill, will not be quite so great, owing to the reductions already made in the duties on tea, coffee, molasses, and salt.

A great number of articles of the first necessity, or partaking of the character of raw materials, have been relieved from duty altogether; and on many of the necessaries of life, and those principally consumed by the poorer classes, a duty almost nominal has been imposed.

An opinion has been heretofore expressed by the undersigned, in favor of a prospective and gradual reduction of the existing duty on articles embraced by the protective system; but it has been departed from in the bill, in deference to respectable opinions from other quarters, but principally to what is understood to be the wishes of the manufacturers themselves, who prefer a system permanent in its character to one liable to a change.

It has not been supposed practicable to offer any reasonable scheme of compromise, and for the adjustment of existing differences, which should not avoid the incongruity in the act of 1828, from the extravagant duty on the raw materials, and the well founded objections to the system of minimums.

It is believed that the producer of the raw material, and especially the grower of wool, will receive an ample indemnity for the concession now required, in the constancy and steadiness of the market, which the sure and permanent success of the manufacturing establishments will not fail to afford for his commodity, and in the cheapening of his general supplies. Independently of these considerations, however, it will appear by the statement accompanying the bill (marked A) that, by the duty imposed by the bill on raw wool, a price not less than forty cents a pound is secured to the domestic producer of that article. Other statements, showing the operation of other parts of the bill, will be prepared and transmitted as they may be found necessary.

The system of minimums is regarded as imposing an unnecessary and extravagant rate of duty, and as encouraging the commission of frauds difficult, if not impossible to prevent. It is believed that the effect already has been to exclude the fair American importer, in a great degree, from the trade, and leave it in the hands of others less scrupulous as to the restraints imposed by the laws.

The most plausible ground on which this system can be defended, is, the security it, affords to the manufacturer against the superior, capital of his foreign rival, and the occasional excessive influx of the foreign merchandise. But an ad valorem duty of sufficient amount upon the actual value of the goods, fairly ascertained under the guards in the bill, may accomplish the same object not less effectually. From information, derived principally from the statements of eminent manufacturers, a duty of 10 per cent. on the manufactured articles, beyond that on the raw material, would, of itself, equalize the cost of the domestic and foreign article, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption, the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of equality in cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to greater risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely, on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denominations of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the south and to the south-western portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Greater protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw material and the manufactures, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained; and it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interests, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER,
of the House of Representatives.

THE BILL.

The following is a synopsis, sufficiently in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill.

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows.

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound, 5 per cent. ad valorem; and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per ct. ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, woollen and worsted yarn, 20 per ct. ad valorem.

On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per ct. ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, *and all other manufactures of wool*, 30 per ct. ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per ct. ad valorem---those printed, dyed, colored or stained, to be valued at 35 cents a square yard---and *white* cottons, to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; on nankeens imported direct from China, 20 per ct. ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar---brown, and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cents per pound.

On sugar---white, clayed or powdered, 3½ cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 pounds.

On teas of all kinds direct from China, and in vessels of the U. S., 1 cent a pound, otherwise 10 cents a pound.

On coffee ½ a cent a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, $50 per ton.

On cotton bagging, 3½ cents a square yard.

On sail duck 10 cents a square yard.

On floor cloths, stamped, painted or printed, 43 cents a square yard:----other *oil cloths*, of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per ct. ad valorem.

On slates of all kinds, 25 per ct. ad valorem.

On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in casks, 12½ cents a gallon.

On French wines---*red*, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white do. 10 do.: all kinds in bottles, 22 cents do. } According to Treaty.

On barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber beads; all other beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shell or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair not made up for head dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Thibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm leaf or palmetto hats--- } 15 per ct. ad valorem

All other articles not enumerated as being either free, or liable to a different rate of duty, and which, according to existing laws, are liable to a higher ad valorem duty than 15 per ct., to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per ct. after the said 3d day of March, 1833.

The following to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws.

Cocoa, Almonds, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Raisins of all kinds, Black Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Camphor, Corks, Crude Saltpetre, Side Arms, Flax unmanufactured, Quicksilver, Opium, Quills prepared, Tin in plates and sheets, Brass in plates, Marble, Hair cloth and seatings, Blue Vitriol, Argol, Gum Arabic, Gum Senegal, Epaulets of Gold and Silver, Lac dye, Madder, Madder root, Nuts and berries used in dyeing, Sumac, Saffron, Turmeric, Woad or Pastel, Aloes, Ambergris, Burgundy Pitch, Bark Peruvian, Cochineal, Capers, Calomel Chammomile flowers, Coriander seed, Cantharides, Castanos, Catsup, Chalk, Coculus Indicus, Coral, Corrosive Sublimate, Dates, Filberts, Filtering stones, Frankincense, Grapes, Gamboge, Hemlock, Henbane, Hones, Hornplates for lanterns, Ox horns, other horns and tips, India Rubber, Ipecacuana, Ivory unmanufactured, Ivory black, Juniper berries, Maccaroni, Millstones, Musk, Nuts of all kinds, Olives, Oil of Juniper, Paintings and drawings, Rattans unmanufactured, Reeds unmanufactured, Rheubarb, Rotten stone, Tamarinds, Tortoise shell, Tinfoil, Shellac, Sponges, Sago, Spy glasses, Telescopes, Sextants, Quadrants, Hair pencils, Brazil paste, Tartar Crude, Vegetables such as are used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, Weld, and all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 12½ per cent., all other dying drugs, and materials for composing dyes, and all other medical drugs; and all articles, not enumerated in this act or the existing laws, and now liable to 15 per ct., to be free.

The additional 10 or 20 per ct. (as the case may be) now charged on the value of the merchandise, before the duties are calculated, to be taken off; all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. in the foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods, an insurance only from the foreign port of exportation to the United States, to be excepted.

Credit on duties, reduced—one half to be payable in three months, and one half in six months---under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on *woollens* to be paid in cash, or the woollens may be stored for 3 and 6 months, upon payment of interest.

Auction duty of 1½ per ct. on *foreign* woollen manufactures, sold at public auction, in places where there is an officer of the customs, no such woollens to be sold at auction unless an officer be present.

Appraisers may examine owners, importers consignees and others, on oath, and require the production of any papers in their possession, touching the value of the merchandise to be appraised by them; if the owner, importer or consignee, declines to appear or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited.

In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting ships and vessels, a drawback to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers, of two dollars a ton on registered vessels; one dollar and twenty-five cents, on enrolled and licensed; and fifty cents a ton on steam boats.

Woollen and cotton goods of similar kind but different quality, contained in the same package are only to be charged according to the value of the best article, when charged in the invoice at an average price.

Woollen or cotton goods, found in a package, and not contained in the entry, to be forfeited.---This and the preceding provision, are the same as in the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives.

THE TARIFF.

We publish from the Washington Telegraph, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the accompanying bill, for a modification of the Tariff. The Telegraph thus introduces the subject.

We have not time, at present to give to the public our reflections on the project proposed by the Secretary, and must confine ourselves to a few remarks on its leading features. The reader will see that on many of the important articles specific duties are yet retained, so that it is difficult to say to what per cent. *ad valorem*, they would amount.---On a slight examination, however, we would suppose the average duties on all the heavy protected articles, do not vary materially from the tariff of 1824. They at least considerably exceed those of 1816.

The minimum principle is yielded as to woollens but retained as to certain descriptions of cotton goods. Cash duties are substituted for credit, a great and material change in our system of imposts as established from the commencement of the Government, calculated to add very considerably to the nominal rate of duties as fixed in the proposed project, we would suppose not less than six per cent. Another new principle is the duty upon auctions, of 1½ per cent. which must also be added to the nominal duties. This feature involves an important principle, and to these we may add another feature involving principles and consequences still more *important*. We mean the system of BOUNTIES to the shipping interests, *under a pretence* of drawback! These, with some changes as to the amount of valuation, constitute the peculiar features of the plan. The bill is to go into operation on the 3d of March, 1833, and is permanent in its provisions, contemplating no further reductions.

On reviewing its provisions, we conclude, on the whole, that the plan will not be unacceptable to the manufacturing interest. It makes some reductions, it is true, on the protected articles, but it also contains new provisions, which cannot fail to be highly acceptable to that interest, to which, if we add the almost entire exemption from duties of the *unprotected*, and which acts as a bounty, to that extent, to the *protected* articles, the manufacturing interest would be in a situation certainly not much less desirable than the present. We do not think that the project will be equally acceptable to the great opposing and tax paying interest of the country, judging from all the indications which we see in that quarter. Mr. Ritchie, himself, who certainly is much disposed to second the 'Executive view,' considers 20 or 25 per cent. as the extreme rate of duty, and even that to be accompanied with a provision for a gradual reduction of the duties down to the lowest revenue point. In this, we do not doubt, he speaks the language of the entire South. As to the probable amount of revenue which the bill will give, it is difficult to speak with certainty. We would suppose, speaking conjecturally, that it cannot fall short of sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars, the sum at which it is estimated under this project, and which added to the public lands and bank dividend, would leave a *permanent* revenue of from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars, and leaving a surplus, at least, of seven millions---a sum sufficiently large, we fear, to divide, distract, and *corrupt* the whole country.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

In the United States' Telegraph of the 18th inst. is a reiterated summary of the charge against *Major Eaton and General Houston*, of their contemplated fraud upon the government, in the contract to supply the Indian rations. After a recital of facts, the editor says:

"From these and other circumstances, I was induced to believe that Major *Eaton* and Major *Lewis* [Wm. B. Lewis] were to have been parties to the contract."

He then backs his opinions and statement, by two columns of narrative, relating to the subject, sworn to by Wm. Prentiss, including a correspondence between himself and Major Eaton, and his chief clerk, Dr. Randolph.

The article, which occupies six columns in the Telegraph, concludes with the following *convincing, ominous*, but *fearless* paragraph:

'But there is another strong and almost conclusive proof that a fraud was intended, and this was to be found in Major Eaton's estimate sent to the Indian Committee. That estimate was for four millions, and estimated the ration, as I understand, at twenty cents! Why did Major Eaton estimate for a ration at twenty cents, when, as is now admitted, he knew that the rations for the United States' troops cost less than eight cents? The Indian bill was a favorite measure with the administration; such an estimate was calculated to defeat its passage; yet it was sent in! How is this to be accounted for? The answer is at hand. It was ascertained that the ration would cost less than eight cents. The estimate being at twenty cents, it was supposed that bidders would look at the estimates and regulate their bids by them. Houston & Co. knew that all above six cents would be profit to the contractor, and the estimates acted as an inducement to prevent competition, and also to protect the department from censure. Major Eaton said there were from sixty to eighty thousand Indians; and to these at eighteen cents, the issue would be $12,000 per day. At *eighteen* cents there would have been a saving on the estimates of two cents per ration, or one ninth of $12,000, say 1,333⅓ per day. At 12 cents, there would have been a saving of eight cents per ration, or $4,800 per day, or $1,732,000 per annum on the estimate! This sum would have made a precious exhibit in the items of economy and retrenchment! although at 12 cents, the partners could have had 'SPOILS' to the amount of $3,600 per day; equal to ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum to divide between them! Had they succeeded in getting the contract at eighteen cents, their 'SPOILS' would have been TWO MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS!! if we admit that the ration would cost 6 cents; but it is *now* known that it would cost *less* than 6 cents. Such is the fraud, for my efforts in defeating which, I have been denounced by every purchased partisan, and abused in every hired press under the influence of this administration; and such is the transaction which it is attempted to *hush up* with the bludgeon!! I again repeat, that I am well aware that this publication is made at the hazard of assassination. I am well satisfied that the deed would be approved; yea, applauded and *protected* in high places; but believing that the crisis requires me to assume the responsibility, I cannot hesitate to do so."

D. GREEN.

Description of Congress by the Washington Globe, the official paper of the Executive department.

"It is no longer a deliberative and legislative body. It appears somewhat like a court of scandal, in which libels of all sorts are uttered and inquired into, and where all breaches of the peace arising thereupon are to be made cognizable and punishable."

"Look to the results of the present session of Congress, which has been sitting almost 5 months—what has been done? Not a solitary bill of General interest has been passed."

On the other hand, the Washington Telegraph says—

"It is not true that Congress have done nothing. We call upon those who are best acquainted with the deliberations of Congress, to bear witness that, at no previous session, has either house been more engaged in the discharge of its duties. In the House, there have been five hundred and fifty-four bills reported; two hundred and five bills passed, and sent to the Senate; sixty-two bills from the House have passed the Senate, and become laws; two bills from the House have passed the Senate, with amendments, and become laws; fifty-seven bills from the Senate have been received in the House; ten bills from the Senate have passed the House and become laws; three Senate bills have passed the House, with amendment, but had not become laws; there have been four hundred and fifty-one reports from committees, of an interesting or important character, which have been printed by order of the House; and the committees have acted upon at least one thousand memorials, and other subjects, the reports upon which, being generally of an adverse character, have not been printed: there have been presented to the House three thousand one hundred and thirty petitions and memorials: there have been six hundred and twenty-seven subjects of inquiry, raised on resolutions adopted by the House; and there have been about thirty resolutions of inquiry moved by members, but which have not been agreed to by the House. We will be borne out by the experience of the oldest members, when we say that at no previous session, have members of Congress been more arduously engaged in their legislative duties."

The rejection by the Senate, of the appropriation for an outfit for a Minister to France, in *anticipation of an appointment in the recess of Congress*, is a wholesome and much needed check upon an usurpation, or, at least, an abuse of executive power and patronage. The doctrines of the opposition to this appropriation were maintained by Mr. (now Judge) Hopkinson, in the House of Representatives, on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. Rush as Minister to England. It will be remembered that Mr. Rush sailed from the United States on his mission, but a short time (about three weeks) before the meeting of the Senate, without any particular urgency for his immediate departure. Mr. Hopkinson contended this was an evasion or disregard of the spirit of the constitution; that it was the duty of the President to have the concurrence of the Senate in every appointment, when it could be had without prejudice to the national weal;—that the power given to the President to make appointments in the recess of Congress, was in cases of urgency, in which the public interst required that a vacancy, occurring in the recess, should be immediately filled. He argued that the Senate should have the full and free exercise of their judgment on a nomination made to them for an office, but that it was idle to say that this could be the case, when the nominee had actually taken possession of the office, and made the necessary changes in his private business for it, and especially if he had embarked with his family for a foreign country—when the country has also acquired an interest in the confirmation of such a nomination, as a rejection must bring a considerable charge upon the treasury. He asked—Can it be said that the question comes to the Senate, under such circumstances, as open to their opinions as it would be if no such inconvenient consequences would follow a rejection? He added, that he made these remarks solely on account of the principle involved in the question, as the appointment of Mr. Rush was personally agreeable to him.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Enquirer, in a letter dated Saturday last, says—

'In the debate yesterday, Mr. Hayne, in an eloquent and impassioned speech, denounced the conduct of the present administration of General Jackson as being false to his pledges—as having failed in the intentions of its friends—as being founded in corruption and patronage. 'Where is the reform we have been promised?' asked he—'we have had a few incompetent officers removed, and a few equally incompetent put in their places. Is this the economy, retrenchment, and reform we were promised?' He was extremely vehement and extremely bitter. Mr. Tazewell, who preceded him, was equally hostile to the administration, but much more guarded in his expressions.'

Letters received in this city from Washington, state that many members of the House have taken the precaution to carry arms about their persons, being determined not to be intimidated into silence in the matter of Houston's outrage upon Mr. Stanberry, and at the same time convinced that, if they give utterance to their sentiments, it will be done at their peril.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Extract of a letter to the U. S. Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The appropriation for the outfit to a minister to France, had caused considerable discussion yesterday, and some speeches were delivered, the temper and talent of which will render them distinguished above all the previous oratory of the session. Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Webster, and Clayton, distinguished themselves on the occasion. The speeches of the two former may almost be regarded as indicating their determination to secede from the ranks of the administration. Mr. Tazewell declared that if the appointment of a Minister should take place during the recess, were the Minister that of a father, a brother, or dearest friend he had on earth, he would not vote for the appointment.

Private letters from Washington give mortifying accounts of the state of public men, and the progress of public measures. The only offset that we can find to these present evils, is the prospective alliance of all statesmen who are not inseparably connected with the present administration. We most earnestly hope that such a union will take place. So far as we can learn, the south will find it necessary to content herself short of the demand she has made, and the tariff states will, as usual, suffer some, though not so much as was apprehended by the compromise.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Steam Power.—A Mr. Henwood lately made some experiments in Cornwall, upon the amount of work done by the high pressure engines there, an account of which he has communicated to the public in the Falmouth Packet. The following are the results. With a bushel of 84 pounds of dry coal, the average number of pounds of water lifted one foot high, was 75,500,000. A good engine, of Watt's construction, according to Mr. Playfair, lifts 27,760,000 pounds one foot high with 112 pounds of coal, which is equal to 20,700,000 pounds with a bushel, or 22,000,000 perhaps, if it were dried. It has been long known that the high pressure engines in Cornwall do more work than Watt's, with the same fuel; but we are not aware that the difference amounted to as 3½ for 1, as these experiments indicate. The grease consumed was about 20 lbs. per day, and for coals, grease, and oil, the expense of lifting 1,000 tons one foot high, is about one farthing.—*Truth Teller.*

The famous Champollion, whose premature death cannot be too deeply deplored, had just completed his compendium of the language and writings of the ancient Egyptians; but he had not yet arranged and digested the vast body of materials which he had collected during his late visit to Egypt, under the auspices of the government.—*Nas. Gaz.*

The French Consul at Malta has sent to Marseilles for the information of navigators, the precise position of the sub-marine volcano, between Sicily and Malta, it being necessary to sail with the utmost precaution when within a certain distance of the spot at which the late island made its transitory appearance.

The papers say that Sir Walter Scott has had the honor of being presented to the King of Naples. To which the *Satirist* adds, "We say the King of Naples has the honor of being presented to Sir Walter Scott."

"No great loss without some small gain."—The prevalence of the cholera in England, has given a new impulse to the cause of temperance in that country; it being a well ascertained fact, that this terrible disease traces out a drunkard with about as sure a scent as a blood hound the object of its pursuit. It is indeed a melancholy remedy for intemperance; yet, if Providence sees fit thus to purify the moral elements of society, who shall dare to complain? Let *rum-drinkers* in America take warning, while yet the curse is a stranger to our shores.—*Essex Register.*

Mr. Sleeper---Seeing in your valuable paper a recipe to made boots and shoes water proof, is the cause of my offering one, as I think, much more valuable, as it will not only render them entirely water proof, but the materials used will be a benefit instead of an injury to the leather. Put four ounces of India rubber cut fine into a tight vessel, and add to it one quart of neat's foot oil, keep it in some place where it will be moderately warm until the rubber is dissolved, then apply it to your boots and shoes, and you need not be afraid of wet feet, unless you get into water over the tops.—*Exeter Newsletter.*

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh, par		St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	State bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	2	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua	2	Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester	2	*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica	2	Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bran.	1	State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American, 2 prem.	
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin. 4.87 a 4.90	
Hagerstown	do	Napoleons 3.65 a 3.70	
Williamsport	do	Doub. Span. 15.25 a 15.30	
		Do. Patriot 15 a 15-10	

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored---for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs---recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

*Philadel

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1832.

JACKSONISM.—A most devout worship of the Chief Magistrate, and a servile willingness to underrate and decry every other department of our government, seems to be the most distinctive characteristic of the ruling party in our country.—While that experienced and thoroughly competent statesman, John Q. Adams, was President, true republicanism consisted in reviling and ridiculing the Executive, and in exalting Congress as the more democratic branch of the Government. But times have changed; General Jackson is now the President; he has the distribution of the "spoils of victory," and modern republicanism is displayed in efforts to enlarge the powers of *one man*, by degrading all the co-ordinate branches. Reason and true republicanism would seem to indicate that the *many* would be more probably correct in their views, in all controverted questions than the one, especially when that one had long since proved his ignorance of law, by the declaration that he would have hanged *citizens* of the United States, peaceably, publicly assembling in the heart of our country, under a law providing for the punishment of *aliens* found *lurking* about the camp. A proper sense of the invaluable privileges which we enjoy, and a wholesome jealousy of the power and patronage of the Executive, would instruct us to trust more to our immediate representatives, who are numerous, continually mixing among their constituents, and more directly and immediately responsible to them. But these instructions are lost upon many of our citizens, "the spoils of victory" are in the hands of the Executive for distribution, and now all adoration is due to him. If any difference of opinion happens to occur between the Executive and any other department of our government, that department, no matter how respectable, how talented, is immediately denounced by the hireling presses. Thus, when the Senate rejected the nomination of Martin Van Buren, the Senate was at once denounced, and a proposition made in a leading paper to reduce their term to two years, deprive them of all control over appointments, and to give to the Executive—a single man—uncontroled and unlimited discretion in such matters. This was in effect to destroy the present admirable arrangement of the power of appointment in the general government, and to introduce in its stead a provision similar to that in the constitution of Pennsylvania, which is universally admitted to be its greatest defect. Every now and then we have a project for the call of a State Convention, to amend the constitution, so as to vest in some other department, or body of men, some check upon the Governor's power of appointment. This would seem to be the course dictated by true republicanism, and by a proper appreciation of the privileges we enjoy.

Again, when the Supreme Court of the United States dared to give an opinion in the Cherokee case different from that previously and officiously expressed by Andrew Jackson, the judges of that upright and enlightened tribunal are immediately denounced and ridiculed. The Miller in Prussia, could boldly and fearlessly tell the Great Frederick that there "are judges in Berlin," who could protect the humblest against the power even of the King, but our subsidized presses are willing, in their sycophancy, to the distributor of the spoils, to prostrate the judiciary, the only effectual shield of the humble against the encroachments of the great.

But the presses to which we allude are not satisfied with denouncing the Senate and the Judiciary. The House of Representatives of the United States, having dared to call to an account, Samuel Houston, a pet of the President, for a gross outrage upon a member of that body, is immediately denounced as "no longer a legislative and delibe. rate body," as "*a kind of court of scandal*," in which "*libels of all sorts are uttered* and inquired into." This is the language, these are the very words of the Globe, the official paper at Washington.

Such is the course, such the spirit of the devoted supporters of the present executive; every department of the government and every thing which crosses the path, or thwarts the wishes of the distributor of the spoils, must be denounced and sacrificed. We would ask the high minded and honorable portion of the Jackson party, if there is nothing in this disposition, this eagerness to sacrifice every thing at the shrine of one man, calculated to excite alarm or disgust?

THE REPORT OF THE INQUISITORIAL COMMITTEE.—This committee, after having spent several weeks in a most rigid examination of the transactions of the Bank of the United States, having pryed into the books, and the most private affairs of this institution, have at length made a report. This report, though it labors most industriously to give to the various matters noticed, the worst coloring, will, we think, greatly disappoint the opponents of the bank. Taking the report as it stands, with all its coloring, it seems to our mind manifest, that no misconduct has been detected.

If such is the fact with reference to this *ex parte statement* of the virulent opponents of the Bank, how clear and pure must we expect this institution will stand, when the report of Messrs. Adams, McDuffie, and Watmough shall be published!

The report which is published, is called the report of the *majority*, perhaps it may properly be so called, inasmuch as Col. R. M. Johnson signed it. But, from the remarks which he made at the time of its delivery, it is manifest that he does not entirely agree with the other members of the majority. He seems to have been willing to make the most minute and inquisitorial examination into all the doings of the bank. Upon this subject he said,

"His determination in the committee had been to give *the most latitudinous extent to every point of inquiry*—and he hoped his associates were satisfied that he had done so: *there was not a single question* proposed by any one of the committee, to any individual who had been examined—whether *in order or out of order—but what he* (Mr. J.) *had voted for it*, reserving to himself the right of giving his opinion, thereafter, both as to the question and answer; he had done this without intending to injure the bank, or those connected with it; or to give any unfair advantage to those opposed to that institution."

As to the general character of the institution, he made the following remarks:

"When he went to Philadelphia, he did not expect to find the bank or its directors without foibles; it was a human institution, and conducted by human beings, and could not, therefore, be expected to escape wholly free from the frailties and imperfections incidental to every thing human; he did not expect to find it better, nor did he find it worse than any other body of honorable men controlling such vast interests as those of the Bank of the United States. With regard to the officers of that institution, he must say at once to that House, *that nothing had transpired which had shaken his opinion of them, as men of integrity, honesty, and honor.*"

And in relation to some supposed partiality of the president to his relatives, he said,

"He would state one other fact connected with their investigations. In the course of their inquiries, some matters arose involving the personal character of the president of the bank, in relation to some supposed partiality shown by him to certain of his own kinsfolk. It was an inquiry wholly unconnected with the affairs of the bank: but as the committee had unfortunately been involved in the inquiry, *he felt it due to the individual implicated, to declare that the charge was altogether refuted—that not even the shadow of an imputation had been sustained against him;* and such he was persuaded, would be the opinion of every one on reading the report."

Such were the remarks of one who joined in the report *against* the bank. We regret that the great length of this report forbids its publication in our columns.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, April 28.—In the Senate, yesterday, *M*. Silsbee asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague, *Mr.* Webster, for one week from *Monday* next. The resolution of *Mr.* Frelinghuysen respecting the purchase of Peale's portrait of General Washington, was, after having been amended so as to direct an inquiry into the expediency of the measure, adopted. The joint resolution of *Mr.* Poindexter, authorising the President to employ a suitable artist to execute a full length statue of General Washington, was, after a short debate, read the second time and referred. *Mr.* Clay presented the petition of sundry citizens of Nelson county, Ky., praying that Congress, in the adjustment of the tariff, will not impair the protecting system. A motion of Mr. Grundy, to go into the consideration of Executive business, was lost, ayes 18, noes 19. On motion of Mr. Foot, the Pension bill was taken up; the question being on the motion to include in the provisions of the bill, the officers and soldiers who fought in the Indian wars, during and growing out of the revolution. Mr. Robinson moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Pensions, with instructions so to amend it as to provide also for the officers and soldiers above mentioned, and to give land in lieu of money, in quantities not less than a quarter section, nor more than two sections. A debate then ensued, which lasted the remainder of the day.—Messrs. Foot, Grundy, Bell, Hill, Mangum, Buckner, White, Chambers, Holmes, Ewing, Bibb, and Hayne, severally addressed the Senate on the subject. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk, after a few prefaratory remarks, moved to suspend the rule, for the purpose of moving to refer the apportionment bill, as amended by the Senate, to a committee. The motion being agreed to, Mr. Polk submitted a motion to commit the bill and amendments to a select committee. A discussion ensued upon this proposition, and Mr. Adams moved its postponement till Monday. The motion, however, was negatived, as also was one by Mr. L. Condict to commit the bill to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and the motion of Mr. Polk was agreed to, with the addition of an order for the printing of the bill as amended, together with the report of the Senate. Mr. Boon moved to suspend the rule, in order to offer a resolution fixing a definite period for the close of the present session of Congress, but the motion was negatived—ayes, 111; noes, 66—a proposition to suspend the rule requiring a vote of two-thirds. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Francis S. Key, Esq. stating that he was unable, from indisposition, to attend, to-day, as counsel on the trial of Mr. Houston. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, further proceedings on the trial were postponed till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. The bill granting pensions to Johnson Rundlet, Henry Tew, James Reynolds, and Jonathan Reeves, soldiers of the revolution, was read a third time and passed. The bill for the relief of Richard P. Morris, returned from the Senate with an amendment, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow, the amendment having been previously concurred in. *Mr. M'Duffie* moved that the rule be suspended, for the purpose of taking up the general appropriation bill. *Mr.* Whittlesey, of Ohio, shortly stated that it would be useless to act upon any more private bills during the session, as there were already more bills of that nature before the Senate than could receive their action. The unfinished bills on the calendar would stand in a better position next session, by remaining where they now are, than by passing them and sending them to the Senate. After some remarks from Mr. Hubbard, urging the propriety of taking up the revolutionary pensions bill, the question was taken, and the rule was suspended, for the purpose of taking up both bills. On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the general appropriation bill was then committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the chair. A long discussion took place on the amendment of the Senate striking out the appropriation of $9,000 for an outfit for a minister to France. After the other amendment had been disposed of, the committee rose and reported the bill. The Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report, and the draft of a bill, on the subject of the tariff. It was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be presented. Friday next was, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, assigned for the consideration of the District business; and, at half past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

Monday, April 30.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, *Mr.* Doddridge asked leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress, to an earlier period than the first Monday in December. The leave was objected to, and a motion to suspend the rule was negatived, Yeas 83, Nays 51—two-thirds being required. In consequence of the continued indisposition of the counsel, (Mr. Key,) the trial of General Houston was further postponed until next day at half past 11 o'clock. The bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1832, was taken up. A long and animated debate arose upon the proposition to concur with the Committee of the Whole, in their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, striking from the bill $9,000 for an outfit for a minister to France. Messrs. M'Duffie, Wickliffe, E. Everett, Ingersoll, and Doddridge, supported the amendment proposed by the Senate, and it was opposed by Messrs. Archer, Wayne, Drayton, and Adams. The latter gentleman called for the Yeas and Nays upon the question of concurring in the disagreement of the Committee of the Whole, to said amendment, which was ordered, and were, Yeas 102, Nays 77. So the amendment proposed by the Senate, was rejected. Without disposing of some other amendments to the bill, adopted by the Senate, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

A Report from a part of the *Bank Committee* was submitted to the House of Representatives on Monday. It cannot be said to have proceeded from even a bare majority of that Committee. Colonel Johnson, though he assented to its presentation, yet, in fact, disavowed, to the House, its main object. Messrs. Adams, M'Duffie and Watmough entered a formal disclaimer and protest, and announced counter expositions of fact and opinion. Mr. Adams remarked that "if there was a single sentence in the Report submitted, from which he did not entirely dissent, he was not aware of it"—and he stated his belief that the majority of the Committee had transcended the power given the Committee by the Resolution under which they acted. Colonel Johnson, says the National Intelligencer, "disclaimed any intention to cast the least reflection on the President of the Bank or the integrity or honor of the President or government of the Bank, to the former of whom he accorded high praise and great merit." Mr. Cambreleng "vindicated the course of the investigations pursued by the Committee, and expressed his disposition to maintain and stand by the Report." He is more likely to *fall* than to stand by it, when the nature of the investigations shall be suitably explained. Mr. Thomas, a member of the Committee, "rose to vindicate the proceedings of the Committee, and avowed his readiness to stand before the House and the People, and defend the report of that Committee." Mr. Clayton described the Report as "principally a statement of facts, and not of opinions or inferences," Being the chief author of it, and the grand inquisitor, he will, of course, do his utmost to produce the effect for which he undertook the investigation. As it was not read to the House, no account can be as yet furnished of its precise tenor. Mr. Clay moved a suspension of the standing rule of the House, for the purpose of moving that ten thousand additional copies of it should be printed. This motion was lost, the concurrence of two thirds of the House not being obtained.

From the foregoing recital, our intelligent readers may infer that the Report will prove an abortion. We have letters from very respectable sources at Washington, in which its worth is said to be generally estimated at less than a *groat*, except for those members of Congress who wish to rhetoricate about corruption, mammoths, and so forth, and would greedily avail themselves of any texts for that purpose. Indeed, what can be thought of an exposition, *from every sentence of which such a man as Mr. Adams dissented*—Mr. Adams, that "distinguished" personage, lately so much exalted, in Congress, by Mr. Cambreleng and other quondam antagonists; and who, as a member of the Committee, fulfilled his trust with his characteristic earnestness, sagacity, and impartiality? Let the intellectual superiority, the comprehensive knowledge and views, the sturdy independence of judgment and action of that "distinguished" and experienced statesman and economist,—the sterling sense and manly candor of Colonel Watmough—the powerful talents, quick and extensive discernment, lofty spirit, and deep political and statistical studies of Mr. M'Duffie, be put into the scale against the qualifications, dispositions, and intellectual repute of Messrs. Clayton, Cambreleng, and Thomas, and the commonest observer will at once see on which side is the great preponderance of legitimate authority and rational presumption with regard to the affairs of the Bank under the late inquiry.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette, May 2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have some numbers of the London Morning Chronicle down to the 30th *March*. Papers one or two days later have been received at New York. They are, comparatively, barren of interesting matter. The Cholera was slowly increasing among the dregs of London—also in Dublin; and had broken out in the most squallid and thickly peopled quarter of Paris. Predictions concerning the fate of the Reform Bill are various. The London Morning Chronicle could not discover 'any foundation for the rumor of ministerial changes,' but deemed it not 'improbable that changes would ere long take place.'

The Paris Messager des Chambres of the 26th March, states that the French ambassador at Rome had received from the Pope's prime minister, a fifth protest against the occupation of Ancona. The Dutch and Belgic question remained a gordian knot. The Chronicle observes that the affairs of the south of Germany were much discussed in the French papers, but that it is as difficult to understand German politics as German metaphysics.

From the New York Papers.

Reform.—The second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords was further postponed, at the suggestion of Lord Wharncliffe, from Thursday, the day which was previously assigned for taking it up, to the following Monday. The reason given was, that several of the peers, who wished to be present at the discussion, were absent, attending to the Quarter Sessions, in the country.

According to an order in Council, issued by the British Government on the 28th of *March*, all vessels sailing from the United Kingdom for the U. States, or British America, having fifty persons on board, must be provided with a regularly educated surgeon.

Emigration.—Great numbers from different parts of the United Kingdom were preparing to embark for America. The greater portion were going to Canada.

LONDON, March 29.—*The Cholera.*—Remaining at last report, 212; new cases, 91; dead, 45; recovered, 32; remaining, 226. Total cases, 1665; deaths, 881.

Cholera in Dublin.—The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday last, announces that the cholera has broken out in Dublin. Five cases have occurred in the vicinity of Summer-hill, four of which have terminated fatally, and are exhibiting the most marked and virulent features of the malady. The Morning Register of Wednesday confirms the intelligence, and states that government had caused the Richmond Penitentiary to be fitted up for the reception of patients, provided necessaries and medical advice, and made other preparations for the relief of the poor who might be afflicted with the disease.

Poland, it is said, is to be divided into three provinces, and merged in the Russian Empire, and the greater part of the Russian troops are to be withdrawn from Poland in the months of April and May.

London, March 28.—Count Orloff, accompanied by Count Brunow, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday evening at 9 o'clock.

Although the ratification of the Belgian Treaty, by the Emperor of Austria, has been received by Baron Wessenberg, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, it will not this day be given in to the Conference, as was intended; the exchange having been made conditional, upon the giving in the ratification of Prussia, for which Baron Bulow has not yet received the necessary authority. To what this delay is owing we know not, but we understand that the Prussian Plenipotentiary is in hourly expectation of the requisite authority.

The last accounts from Ancona are considered both by the British and French Governments completely satisfactory. General Cubieres has restored to the affair that character which it would not for a moment have been divested of, had it not been for the most strange forgetfulness of the orders which emanated from the Cabinet of the Tuilleries at the epoch of the departure of the expedition.

Liverpool, April 1.—The profits of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway from its opening, Sept. 15, to Dec. 31, 1830, were £14,432. To June 30, 1831, £30,314. To Dec. 31, 1831, £40,783. Total, £85,529.

There are at present loading at Liverpool, 61 vessels for British North America, the tonnage of which amounts to 16,250 tons, and all British vessels.

Paris, March 28th, 10 P. M.—There have been many reports circulated this day respecting the cholera, but it is beyond doubt certain that it is in Paris. According to a statement in the *Gazette de France* of this evening, the number of persons infected, already amounts to 38. Ten persons have already been admitted into the Hospital of the Hotel Dieu; of whom three have died.

In the Journal des Debats of this morning, a paragraph is inserted by the editor, who is considered as having communication with the French Cabinet. It is worded thus:—'It appears that the French Cabinet has resolved not to withdraw their troops from Ancona, except when the Legations shall be constituted on the basis conformable to the engagements made by the Pontifical Government in itself, and in such a manner as to remove all fears of new troubles.'

It is stated in the Paris papers that the Minister of Public Instruction distributed in the months of November and December last 500,000 copies of a little volume, which must contribute to the regeneration of primary instruction in all the communes of France. The title of this little book is *The Alphabet and first Reading Book*.

An upright and independent Judiciary.—When the King of Prussia had determined to build what is called the Palace of Sans Souci, a part of his plan was to connect the new building with the old by a pleasure ground. A mill occupied part of the ground which he wished to include in his new garden. He offered to buy it, and pay for it considerably more than the value. The miller refused to part with it, and declared he would never leave the mill which had descended to him from his forefathers. The King himself in one of his walks conversed with the miller upon the subject. Becoming at length, irritated with the man's obstinacy, he said to him, 'You seem not to be aware that I am the master, and that I can take by force what you refuse to give up to me.' 'Oh,' replied the miller, 'you cannot frighten me in this way: *We have Judges at Berlin.*' Frederick was so pleased with the answer that he abandoned his plan, and formed his garden so as not to interfere with the patrimony of the miller. Happy is the condition of a people, when a poor miller, upon seeing the oppressor's uplifted arm, can console himself with the reflection, *that there are judges in the land.*—*Lord Dover's life of Frederick the Great.*

ANOTER STEAM BOAT BURNED!

Fire.—The steam boat Talisman, lying in this port, was burnt to the water's edge, on Sunday night last. The fire broke out about 12 o'clock, and in a very short time after it was discovered, the boat was enveloped in flames, so that none of the furniture could be saved. She had just returned from the Missouri, but had very little cargo. The captain and crew all escaped unhurt. The Talisman was insured, but we have not learned to what amount.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Lake Navigation, &c.—We learn that lake Erie, from Cleaveland to Detroit, was navigable as early as 10th of March last; whilst the lower end of the lake (the entrance of the N. Y. canal) is yet shut up with ice; and probably will yet remain so until the 20th of May. What an active and profitable commerce the Pittsburgh merchants would have every spring, were their contemplated communication with the Ohio canal, by means of a rail road to Massilon, completed and in operation!—*Steub. Herald.*

In the Court of oyer and terminer, April term, held at Bellefonte, Centre county, Valentine Ertle, was indicted and tried for the murder of his own son. He is represented as a feeble man, upwards of 65 years of age. "The jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntary manslaughter. He was sentenced two years to the state penitentiary; but the court, in consideration of his advanced age, recommended him to the mercy of the State Executive. His honor, Judge Burnside, in passing sentence, remarked, that *every* case which had been tried in the court of quarter sessions, the present term, within his judicial district, the testimony showed that *intemperance* had prompted to the commission of the offences—that the case of the prisoner, was a practical lesson to every man in the community." Petitions, we learn from the Bellefonte *Democrat*, will be furthwith forwarded to the Governor, praying for a pardon.—*Huntingdon Gaz.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst., by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. WILLIAM V. BROWN, to Miss SARAH ANN JAMES, daughter of Mr. William James, all of this city.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

May 8, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WALLACE & BEGGS, and also, J. WALLACE & Co., and J. P. BEGGS & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to either of the establishments, are requested to make immediate payment to John Wallace, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims, will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN WALLACE,
JOSEPH P. BEGGS.

The business will be continued as heretofore by John Wallace. May 8—3t.

B. DARLINGTON has removed his Hardware store from Market street, to the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, in the house formerly occupied by Isaac Harris, where he invites his friends and customers to call.

May 8.—1m.

REMOVAL.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, lately removed to the Corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, (opposite to the Exchange,) is now receiving, and offers for sale,

Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. H. Teas;
Rio and Havanna Coffee;
Loaf, Lump, white Havanna, and N. O. Sugars;
Plantation and Sugar-house Molasses;
Fresh Rice, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.;
Havanna, Spanish, Melee, and Common Segars;
Champagne and Cog. Brandy; Holland Gin;
Jamaica and N. Orleans Rum;
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Claret Wines;
Philadelphia Glue, guaranteed as imported;
Gum Shellac, Spirits Turpentine;
Richmond & Pittsburgh Manufactured Tobacco, assorted;
Madder, Camwood, Fustic, Camp. Logwood;
Sperm. Candles, and best Winter strained Oil;
Olive Oil, Wine Vinegar;
Alum, Coperas, Saltpetre;
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
600 Prime Attakapas Hides, &c. &c.

Comprising, in the whole, as well selected and general assortment of Groceries as any in the Market, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1832.—2m

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1832.—The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
May 8—3t Cashier.

THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that, agreeably to a resolution of the Directors, the amount remaining due by them on the shares of its Capital Stock, is required to be paid into the Office (No. 35 Market street, between Second and Third streets) on or before the first Monday of June, A. D. 1832.

JAMES S. CRAFT, Secretary.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

If any subscriber, his or her assignee, shall refuse or neglect to pay the first, or any subsequent instalment, called for as aforesaid, such subscriber, his or her assignee shall forfeit each and every share to said company on which the payment shall not be duly made, and all moneys paid, and profits accrued thereon. May 8.—3tw

MORE LUCK AT SYLVESTER'S—Another Capital owned in Pittsburgh.—20, 26, 56, a Prize of $4,104!! held by a citizen of Pittsburgh, has already been paid by the well known, ever and truly fortunate Sylvester.

The next Class of the Union Canal Lottery possesses charms not common—$30,000, $15,000, and $5,000. Tickets only Ten Dollars.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
May 8. Exchange Buildings.

SIAMESE TWINS.

THOSE Ladies and Gentlemen that call on the 'Twins,' are invited to step into Sylvester's, and examine some fine Works in Splendid Calf Bindings, Gilt Edges, which he will sell at low prices. Also, a Lot of Fine Engravings, in great variety.

Hair Cloth Reticules: a new article: a few yet left, of various colors. S. J. SYLVESTER,
May 8. 16 Exchange Buildings.

SIAMESE TWINS.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen resident in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, as likewise transient visiters in the city, are most respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of seeing the celebrated *SIAMESE TWIN BROTHERS*, who have excited so much astonishment wherever they have been seen, from the wonderful manner in which their bodies are joined together.

Their room, at the Exchange Hotel, is now open, and they may be visited every day, both morning and evening, for a short time.

☞ The hours of admission to their Room will be, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 12 at noon, and from 7 until 9 o'clock in the evening.—Admittance 25 cents.

Pamphlets containing a historical account, and also a full length likeness of the Twins, may be had in their room only, price 12½ cents.

May 8, 1832.—2t

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—An Election for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the 'Company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny,' will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 4th June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN THAW,
May 8, 1832.—w3t* *Treasurer.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his property, on which he now resides, situated 11 miles east of Wheeling, on Big Wheeling creek, six miles from the turnpike, and six and a half from the Ohio river; this property consists of 220 acres of Land, about 120 acres cleared and under profitable cultivation; a large portion in Timothy and Clover, and under good fencing; a large Apple Orchard and other Fruit Trees; a Framed Dwelling House with four rooms and a kitchen, with a piazza on either side, a paled Garden, with Stables, Barn, and other convenient out-houses.

The other improvements are extensive and profitable, viz: a Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, one of which is French Burrs, and not inferior to any in this section of country; a Carding and Fulling Mill; a Saw Mill; a large stone Distillery, with three Copper stills; a Blacksmith shop, with tools; a Store house, and four or five Dwelling Houses for Miller, Carder, Stiller, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy, the soil deep and alluvial, and the whole not believed to be inferior in point of fertility and productiveness to any on Wheeling creek. The subscriber wishes to return to Maryland, where he has other property, that now, for want of his attention, is not very productive, and therefore will take for the property above described, a sum of money, which he can say, without fear of contradcition, may be realized off it in six or seven years.

LUKE GRIFFITH.

Big Wheeling Creek, May 5. [May 8—2t]

STEAM REFINED SUGAR.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS have just received a few barrels of single and double refined Loaf Sugar, which they offer for sale by the barrel or larger quantity.

May 8.—1m

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. *No. III. Vol. IX.—March*, 1832.

CONTENTS.—On the flow of water through tubes, by J. P. Espy; on communicating power through air by tubes, by J. P. Espy.

Franklin Institute.—Report of the judges on musical instruments; do. on chemicals; letter of J. M. and G. Truman, on oil, &c.; report on cabinet ware; report of the committee on water power; minutes of the board of managers, and appointment of committees for 1832; chain cables.

American Patents.—List of Patents for September, 1831, with remarks and exemplifications by the editor.

Specifications.—For an excavating scraper, Marvin's; for an inclined plane excavator, Marvin's; for water wheels, Eastman's; for rendering tin plate durable, Truman's.

English Patents.—For manufacturing sulphuric acid, Phillip's; for economising steam, Seaward's; for improvements in steam engines, Morgan's; for printing types, Thomson's; for dissolving ice on railways, Grime's; for piano fortes, Allens; for steam boilers, Summers and Ogle's.

On sugar from the seckel pear; preserving lives from shipwreck, by E. Hodges; power of draft on roads; on the best form for cast iron beams; improvement in piano fortes; improvement in railways and railway carriages; strength test for bleaching powder; round sterns for ships of war; on artesian, or overflowing wells; meteorological observations for February, 1832; with a copperplate.

Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,
May 8. 73, Wood st.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9, 1832.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 10, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of May, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty No. Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		1,070	1,070
40		1,000	40,000
40		500	20,000
51		100	5,100
51		70	3,570
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220	tickets.		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
May 8, 1832.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of O'HERN & YOUNG, was dissolved on the 2d day of April, by mutual consent. Book accounts left with M. P. O'Hern.

M. P. O'HERN,
J. H. YOUNG.

April 24, 1832.—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 10, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of May, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		1,070	1,070
40		1,000	40,000
40		500	20,000
51		100	5,100
51		70	3,570
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220	tickets.		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

May 8, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 10, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		1,070	1,070
40		1,000	40,000
40		500	20,000
51		100	5,100
51		70	3,570
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220	tickets.		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

May 8, 1832.

LAST WEEK.

SPLENDID PAINTING.

CAIN meditating the death of his Brother ABEL, by DAVID; now exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Museum, southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets.

The Fourth Chapter of Genesis and Fifth Verse.

This delightful *Painting* has not, perhaps, at this time, its superior in the world; whether we regard its astonishing expression, its correct anatomy, its high miniature finish, and the truth and nature of its coloring, we must, in each particular, confess their claim to admiration. The moment selected by the artist is, when *Cain* had resolved on the bloody deed,—the murder of his brother.

Every part of his frame partakes of this resolve, the lurid bloodshot eye; and the inflexible and horrid fixidity of his look, all proclaim, in the loudest manner, his cruel and bloody determination. The appalling, yet most anxiously tender solicitude of his wife, affords an enchanting contrast. The striking and peculiar expression of Enoch, the eldest son, clasping the fatal weapon,—a rude spade, indicative of Cain's employment—a tiller of the ground,—as if to implore his relinquishment of a horrid, though to him unknown purpose, is an extreme beauty in the Painting. The conduct of the youngest, in grasping protection from both parents, is pathetically true to nature.

☞ Open every day, and will be brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, Children half price. Season Tickets 50 cents.

Pittsburgh, April 27.

NOTICE.

I HAVE just commenced opening my spring supply of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, of a superior quality, and laid in expressly for the retail trade of the city and vicinity; the assortment is very general, and articles of the newest patterns and fashions. Country Merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves, at No. 61 Market street, near the Diamond.

N. B. Those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

JAMES GRAY.
Feb. 17—w&Iswtf Fourth street.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. March 9—tf.

GUNPOWDER.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the sale of "*Garesche's*" Gunpowder, will be constantly supplied with that article from the manufactory, on Brandywine, which they with confidence offer to the public as a superior article. LITTLE & HAYS,
May 1, 1832.—2mw. No. 3 Market street.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the subscriber and a certain Samuel Glass, some time in the fall of 1831, gave a bond to John M'Cully for the payment of two hundred dollars, one year after date, and the subscriber, not having received a consideration for the same, all persons are warned against taking an assignment, or purchasing the same from the said John M'Cully, as the subscriber is determined not to pay the same, unless compelled to by law. M. HERBISON.

Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, April 18, 1832. } April 24.—3t*

TO BE LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE convenient Two Story House, lately occupied by Mr. Pears, situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, below the Theological Seminary. Along with the House will be let a capacious Garden, containing a variety of fruit trees, and planted with vegetables. Also, a good Stable.

Apply on the premises to

J. P. PEARS, Adm'r.
Or to Bakewell, Page & Bakewells.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1832.—w3t

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

May 4, 1832—tf

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE,
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

40 HHDS. GERMAN POT CLAY, for Glass Makers—Just received and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
No 108 and 110 Second street.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

MOSES ATWOOD has removed o No. 84 Front street, where he offers for sale—
24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
48 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.

Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes*, and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York.
109, Water st. }

References—
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "
April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
		Canada	4
South Carolina	3	North Carolina	4
Maryland Banks,	½ to 2	Georgia	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
Natchez	5		
New Orleans,	5		
Pennsylvania, gen.	¼	Cohen's Bank,	1
Greensburgh,	25	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
April 6, 1832.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street.) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, *keg*, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,
March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of **HATS**, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.

March 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

March 16, 1832.—4m

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.

September 20

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood. asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66, WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

VENANGO FURNACE,
AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz.: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel in pipes under ground from the Dam, so that furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c. will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tM10

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

New Establishment!!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

Dry Goods and Fur Store!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of

M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER;

where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1832.—3mo.

40 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. Fresh MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, & 3;
100 bags COFFEE;
For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No.* 162 *Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

60 BALES first quality Ky. Leaf Tobacco;
25 hhds. do do do
Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
May 4—3t